

combination of Amidopyrine, Hexamethylenamine and Calcium Salts of Phenyl-cinchonic Acid. It is a molecular compound and not a simple mixture. It is not divisible into atoms, and it has an intensified action, so that a small dose is sufficient," were false and misleading since the article was not a new molecular compound or combination but was a simple mixture. It was alleged to be misbranded further in that the following statements contained in the circular, "It is * * * easily tolerated, even by those who cannot tolerate Aspirin, Amidopyrine and Cinchophen," "Celium is not toxic," "Celium has been well tested in clinics where its action has been a phenomenal surprise to the medical world," and "Celium is a milestone in the progress of chemistry in Medicine," were false and misleading and fraudulent since the article was not easily tolerated by those who cannot tolerate aspirin, aminopyrine (amidopyrine), and cinchophen; said article was toxic, tests of it in clinics had not constituted a phenomenal surprise to the medical world, it was not a milestone in the progress of chemistry and medicine, but was a simple mixture of well-known but dangerous drugs.

On December 13, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

30017. Adulteration and misbranding of Sanitary Twin Tips Borated. U. S. v. 15 Gross Sanitary Twin Tips Borated. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 42478. Sample No. 17365-D.)

This product was represented to be sterile and to contain an appreciable amount of boric acid or other borate. It contained, however, but a trace of boric acid or other borate and at the time of examination it was contaminated with viable micro-organisms. Such a product would be dangerous when used as directed in the labeling.

On May 27, 1938, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 15 gross of Sanitary Twin Tips Borated at Baltimore, Md.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 21, 1937, by the Williams Co. from New York, N. Y.; and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, namely, (carton) "Borated," (leaflet) "Twin-Tips are manufactured from * * * sterilized cotton," "Twin-Tips are borated," since the article was not sterile but was contaminated with viable micro-organisms, including gas producing micro-organisms and molds and contained but an inconsequential trace of boric acid or other borate.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements, (carton) "Sanitary * * * Borated," and (leaflet) "Twin-Tips are manufactured from * * * sterilized cotton under a process that assures you the most sanitary swab obtainable * * * Twin-Tips are * * * borated," were false and misleading when applied to an article that was not sanitary and was not the most sanitary swab obtainable, but which was contaminated with viable micro-organisms and contained but an inconsequential trace of boric acid or other borate, and the use of which was dangerous.

On October 25, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

30018. Adulteration and misbranding of absorbent cotton. U. S. v. 20 Cases of Hospital Absorbent Cotton. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 44139. Sample No. 27124-D.)

This product, which had been shipped in interstate commerce and remained unsold and in the original packages, was found at the time of examination to be contaminated. It was labeled to indicate that it was sterile.

On October 13, 1938, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 20 cases of absorbent cotton at Brooklyn, N. Y.; alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 31, 1938, by the New Aseptic Laboratories from Columbia, S. C.; and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Ceco Hospital Absorbent Cotton."

Adulteration was alleged in substance in that the purity of the article fell below the professed standard under which it was sold. Misbranding was alleged in substance in that the statement "Hospital Absorbent Cotton" was false and misleading, since the article contained viable aerobic and anaerobic or facultative anaerobic micro-organisms, including gas-producing aerobic and anaerobic or facultative anaerobic micro-organisms and molds.

On December 6, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

30019. Adulteration and misbranding of mineral oil. U. S. v. 13 Drums of Mineral Oil. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 44178. Sample No. 26366-D.)

This product was represented to be white mineral oil of pharmacopoeial standard; whereas it contained moisture and solid paraffins in excess of the amount permitted by the pharmacopoeia.

On October 14, 1938, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 13 drums of mineral oil at Brooklyn, N. Y., consigned by Refined Oil Products Co. from Newark, N. J.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 1, 1938; and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The libel alleged that the article purported to be white extra heavy mineral oil U. S. P.; and that it failed to conform to the pharmacopoeial specifications for white mineral oil since it contained moisture and solid paraffins in excess of the amounts permitted by the pharmacopoeial specifications; and that it was adulterated in that its purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that it was an imitation of and was offered for sale under the name of another article.

On December 5, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

30020. Misbranding of Scientific Fox Vermifuge. U. S. v. Scientific Foods, Inc. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$25 and costs. (F. & D. No. 40759. Sample No. 19919-C.)

This veterinary product was misbranded because of false and fraudulent curative and therapeutic claims in the labeling. It was misbranded further since it contained no Levant wormseed, as represented on the label.

On September 26, 1938, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Scientific Foods, Inc., Perry, Iowa, alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, on or about October 2, 1936, from the State of Iowa into State of Wisconsin of a quantity of Scientific Fox Vermifuge which was misbranded.

Analyses showed that the article contained plant material consisting of a considerable amount of ground American wormseed and a much smaller amount of some unidentified flower, apparently a composite. No Levant wormseed was detected. It also contained a crystalline material consisting of elemental sulfur, calcium carbonate, siliceous material, and sodium chloride. An iron compound also was present.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Ingredients * * * Levant Wormseed," borne on the label, was false and misleading in that the said statement represented that the article consisted in part of Levant wormseed; whereas it contained no Levant wormseed.

It was alleged to be misbranded further in that certain statements in the labeling regarding its curative and therapeutic effectiveness in the treatment of diseases of foxes falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for intestinal worms, effective to eliminate all worms, and effective as a vermifuge and tonic.

On October 29, 1938, a plea of nolo contendere having been entered, the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*